effect. Their complaints are very bitter, and their curses against this "black mail" system equally curses against this "black mail" system equally so when they are beyond the hearing of the inquisition or its spies. Some assume that it is a rolustary contribution. The highwayman approaches his victim pistol in hand, "Your purse or your life," and the trembling man voluntarily surrenders the purse and lives. The Heads of Office make the purse and lives. The Heads of Office make life," and the trembling man voluntarily surrelateds the purse and lives. The Heads of Office make out lists of their clerks, with the amounts of their call the surrelation of their call the surrelation of the trembling dependents; "This amount, gentle-to they understand very well that they have to "fork they understand very well that they have to "fork they understand very well that they have to "fork over" or lose their bread and butter—their money over" or lose their bread and butter—their money or their beads. It would be well at the next session to have this black-mail system investigated. Some important developments would be made, and the villainy of men in high positions stand exposed to the indignation of the people.

to the indignation of the people.

Again let me caution our friends in Pennsylvania on the alert, and guard the sanctity of the Hot-bex. Another Border-Ruffian invasion from this District will be attempted, just as sure as the election day comes, and every precinct and town-ship should be prepared, for the villains will be upon them, to rob them of their rights.

B.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

## FREMONT AMONG THE MINERS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
WILKESBARRE, Luzerne Co., Penn., Oct. 24, 1856. The spirit of the Republicans in this region appears to have suffered no dismay from the nominal triumph of the Buchancers. It is generally allowed that the so-called Democratic party polled its entire vote while it is as generally known that scores and hundreds of the friends of the Union ticket failed to come out. Be not surprised if the gallant Pathfinder carries the State

by a handsome majority.

The action of the Young Men's Fremont and Dayton Central Union of your city, in sending speakers and documents, meets hearty approval. There has been a lamentable lack of organization throughout this and the adjoining counties.

Several enthusiastic meetings have been held hero. Gov. Hamlin, Judge Wilmot, Lieut. Gov. Ford and other eminent speakers have been in attendance. The Court-Honse was well filled this evening, to listen to an address from Mr. James Fairman of the Workingmen's Union of your city. He spoke for nearly three hours in an elequent exposition of the principles of our noble party, giving great satisfaction to his audience. Mr. F. speaks in Kingston to-morrow evening, and goes into Columbia and Montour counties during the ensuing week. His arguments will tell well, especially among e working classes, to whom, as a workingman, he devotes particular attention. It is to be regretted that equally plain, practical and sensible men have not been heretofore employed in the canvass. The Democrats crow loudly over their ascendency, but evidently realize the continued vitality of the Party of Freedom. They have announced Moore of Maine (whom Gov. Reeder has demolished)

#### POLITICAL ITEMS.

poor Buck!

to speak to-morrow evening, and in their bills make

reference to the desperate activity of the enemy. Alas,

STATES ISLAND .- The Republicans of Richmond County are working with energy and spirit. They have the best local ticket ever presented on the Island -A. C. BRADLEY, esq., fer Assembly, and Judge WILLIAM EMERSON for District-Attorney. They will poll a great vote, and we hope be successful. At all events, they will deserve victory. If there be any lukewarm friend of Free Kansas who has a vote on the Island, we entreat him to consider that the vote will be very close, and that his efforts may probably secure a victory to the Right. At least, do not fail to vote !

St. LAWRENCE Co .- The scattering Buchancers of this Republican stronghold have been stirred from their torpidity by the news from Pennsylvania, and are as lively as toads after a shower. John Van Buren has been up trying to persuade some weak brethren among the Republicans to imitate his spostasy, but with poor success. The leading Federal office-holder in the county was recently boasting of great gains for Buchanap in the county since the 14th inst., when a Fremoster is vited him to invest \$ 000 on the is-ue of Fremont's receiving less than 5,000 majority in the county, which he respectfully declined. The Republicans will work hard for Siz Thousand majority, and believe they will get it.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY .- We are concerned to hear that strong efforts are now making to lure away Republican votes from Joseph Strang, the Republican candidate for Congress in the IXth District, by asserting that he can't be elected, and that Cobb is preferable to Haskin. We don't know that, and we do know that Strang deserves every Republican vote. Cobb belongs to a little knot of Silver-Gray factionists o, after having schemed and plotted for years to defeat and destroy the Whig party, now impudently appeal to Whigs to vote for them. He has written a letter condemning the Nebraska Iniquity and pledging himself to favor Free Kansas, while he is doing his ntmost to defest the only candidate for President who openly supports the Free-State men of Kansas, and is publicly committed to acquiescence in the repudiation of the Missouri Compact. Republicans of the IXth District! let us be faithful to our candidates and our

-Ned Buntline, we rejoice in being able to state, is not for Fremont. We should like some better evidence of this than his own word, but must give such as we have. We find the following letter from his pen in The Staten Islander, a Buchapan sheet owned by a Silver Gray who prefers Fillmore, but, deeming him unavailable, goes for Buchanan. This seems also to be Ned's bearing. Hear him!

NICHOLAS PERTAIN, Esq. - Dear Sir: You ask, a an old personal friend, what my sentiments are in con-nection with the present struggle for our next Presi-dent. They are, as they ever have been, for the princi-ples that "Americans should rule America," and I be-lieve that our "American" nominee, Millard Fillmore, will sustain the principles of our platform—the princi-ples of the Conversion, which nominated him. I hope lieve that our "American" nomince, Millard Fillmore, will sustain the principles of our platform—the principle of the Convention which nominated him. I hope for his election, honorably, not by any disgraceful fusion with amalgamating disunionists. But if he cannot be elected, then, for the safety of the Union, give me James Buchanan, whom I believe to be a follower in the footsteps of Jackson, and the gallant Breckenridge, whom I know to be true to the Union.

As for Fremont and his disunion leaders, I have only to say that it was a pity that Benedict Arnold left issue here, but a blessing that we recognize them now as the Ishmaels whose hands are raised against us and our native land.

I stand as ever, true to my native land, an American, loving the friends of my country, hating its foes, whether they are found at home or abroad and ready, as have ever beer, to lay down my life for the honor of the flag of my fathers, with its thirty-one stars, and more coming! Yours, ever truly firm in the right

EDWD. C. Z. JUDSON, Alias "Ned Buntline."
PENNSYLVANIA.—Levi A. Fuller, esq., of this city, is addressing large Republican meetings in Northumberland, Union and Snyder counties.

-There was a Fremont mass meeting at Cherry Valley, near Dover, N. J., last Friday afternoon, dressed by John Hill of New-Jersey, and Wm. H. Fry of New-York. At Dover, in the evening, there was a meeting addressed by H. N. Congar, esq. of Rewark. The Boonton Temperance brass band was

sent at both.

-Mr. Underwood of Va. speaks at Westport, Conn. to-night; in Rockland County on Wednesday; and a Cornwall in Orange County on Thursday evening; and at Patchogne (L. I ) mass meeting on Friday.

VOTES NOT SPOILED .- We are allowed to make the following extract of a letter from a minister in Pennsyl-

The town has always been by a large majority Democratic; but, though moderate in population, it gave a majority of 250 for the Republican party last week. I am accused of having spoiled 200 or 300 votes. I call it a slander, and affirm rather that God saved

them from spoiling."
WEST FARMS, Oct. 25, 1 56.—The largest and most enthusiastic meeting of any political denomination ever held in this town was assembled by the friends of Fremost and Dayton on Friday evening, the 24th inst. About 71 the meeting was called to order by its President, Mr. Smith, who, after offew preliminary re-

marks, introduced Mr. Missing, who delighted the audience with one of his songs of Freedom, after which an address was delivered by Mr. Thomas H. Rodman of Brooklyn, in which he disclosed the issues of the canvass, and after recapitulating some of the outrages of the present Administration in regard to Kansas, announced that he would be succeeded by the Hon. H. J. Raymond, which announcement was received with rap ures of applause. The honorable gentleman riveted the attention of the audience for about two hours, and reviewed the whole ground of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and stated the issues of the present canvass, which was what the people wanted to hear, as they said they had been to Buchanan and Fillmore meetings, and the speakers never said anything about the issue, but their whole harangue abounded in personalities, never for a moment alluding to the great issue.

PROTESTANTISM-FILLMORE-ERAS-TUS BROOKS -JUDGE MARSH.

## LETTER FROM CHAUNCEY SHAFFER.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Sin: In to-day's Express I find some strictures upon my remarks at the Tabernacle, last Friday evening, and the truth of those remarks is called in

Mr. Brooks says he was not a member of the National Council convened in Philadelphia last February. I never said he was a member of the National Council, nor did I mention that Council in my remarks. I

spoke only of "National the Convention that nominated Mr. Fillmere," which Convention was assembled at Philadelphia on the 22d of last February; and I stated that in that Convention which nominated Mr. Fillmore, the Protestant delegation from Louisiana was excluded, and the Catholic delegation was received; and that Mr. Erastus Brooks, then a delegate at large from this State, voted for the exclusion of the Protestant delegation and the admission of the Catholic delegation. I gave as my authority the statement of the Hon. Judge Marsh, President of the Convention (not Coun cil) that nominated Mr. Fillmore; which statement was made at a public meeting in this city about a month ago, and was reported in The N. Y. Evening Post, and was as follows :

and was as follows:

"Judge Marsh was introduced by the President, with the remark that he presided at the Convention which nominated Mr. Fillmore, but had repented of that act, and now came to speak about the nomination.

"The Judge, after reviewing the question at issue in this canvass, said his principal object was to say semething of the Philadelphia Convention of the 14th of February. There were deligations from every State in the Union. The Southern delegations were full. The South selected their great men, their strong men, and, as they always do when a smart game is to be played, the men who were most skilled in the management of political conventions. These men came there with a fixed purpose, and that purpose was the nomination of Millard Fillmore for the Presidency. A discussion soon took place with regard to the vexed discussion soon took place with regard to the vexed question of Slavery. It was carried on for two days and a night. At one time it appeared as if the friends

Frecom would prevail.

Then the South raved, and talked of leaving with "Then the South raved and talked of leaving without making any nomination, and of dissolution, and
some of their members did leave. But it was found
that with the aid of the New-York delegation they could
get a majority. Then they came back, and said that
they were willing to join with those to nominate a candidate for the Presency. They had made their shoice
—Milhard Fillmere, or nobody. The argument was
beld out, that, as the representative of a great party
which new put forward their first candidate, they ought
to select one who would not encounter prejudice from
the people of any portion of the Union; that Fillmore
was disliked by vast numbers of the people of the
North; that he had signed the Fagitive Slave Bill, in
centraliction to all his previous professions, and which
contained provisions exceedingly distasteful and justly
so to Northern people, especiallythat provision compelling us, in certain cases, to become slave-catchers.
But they were inseverable. Fillmere was acceptable to

contained provisions exceedingly distasteful and justly so to Northern people, especiallythat provision compeling us, in certain cases, to become slave-catchers. But they were inexorable. Fillmore was acceptable to the South and they would have nobody else.

"When this became certain, the patriotism of the North showed itself in a wny which, he said, could never be fergotten. The intellect of the men of the East rose with the occasion, and they united in a solemn protest against the debasement of a pariy to the ends of Slavery. But all did not avail, and nothing was left them but to withdraw, which they did in a body. When the nomination was made, the place of the North was nearly waenat. A resulution was passed to allow any one delegate to cast the entire vote of the State, and a few from the Free States had been persuaded to stay. Pennsylvania, entitled to 27 votes, had five representatives, and each of the States had one or more to cast meminally the vote of the State. It was a mere Southern maneuver.

"A Voice—How about the Louisiana delegations?" "He replied that there were two delegations from Louisiana, one Protestant and the other Catholic. After considerable deliberation, the Catholic delegation was admitted. This gave offense to many, as the Protestant delegation was composed of prominent menhigh in public esteem, but especially as this proceeding violated one of the great principles of the order, that of opposition to the Catholic refigion.

"Another Voice—And Erastus Brooks voting to receive them."

receive them "JUDGE MARSH-Yes, Erastus Brooks voting to re-

EXCITED FILLMORE MAN-I'll bet \$200 Erastus

Brocks didn't vote to receive them.

"Judge Marsh said that he would misrepresent no man; that the case of the delegation was submittled to

man; that the case of the delegation was auditation to a Committee; that the Committee reported in favor of the Catholics, and that Erastus Brooks, on a motion to receive the report, voted in the affirmative.

"The Fillmore man did not come forward,
"The speaker went on to say, that the delegation so admitted turned the scale in favor of Fillmore, who was therefore it debted to the Louisiana Catholics for his

"The candidate for President being selected, it be "The candidate for President being selected, it became necessary to look about for Vice-President. And when Andrew Jackson Donelson was proposed by the South as a very good candidate, the feelings of the men from the North who yet remained revolted at the thought, and they rose and protested vehemently against such a nomination. He could almost hear the shrift voice of the Connection freeman ringing with such carnestness and power his conviction of right and propriety, as to cause even those men to wince.

"The Northern men felt their humiliation when this Donelson—who had never opened his mouth but to vilify some of the best men of the day, and especially Henry Clay, whose admirers were now asked to sup-

Henry Clay, whose admirers were now asked to sup-port this ticket—made his speech, which consisted alto-gether of enlogies on Siavery, its beauties, its advan-tages, and especially to conveniences to him, and who took occasion the to say that he had at home a hundred neggers of his own. This individual seemed take the ground in his speech that the first and last an only proper qualification of a man for office was to be determined by his interest in Slavery and his opinions

only proper qualification of a man for office was to be cetermined by his interest in Slavery and his opinions on that subject.

"The speaker appealed to all who had heard him to ask themselves the question whether such nominations had any claims upon them for support. He thought that neither the Convention nor the nominees were such as to entitle them to any support whatever from the North. After a review of the Philadosphia Republican Convention he closed."

Now, Judge Marsh's statement has never been dis-

proved, to my knowledge. I am also informed by other delegates to the Convention, that Mr. Erastus Brocks did vote for the rejection of the Protestant dele gation and for the reception of the Catholic delegation.

Last Saturday I received a note from Mr. Brooks, informing me, as he states in his paper to-day, that he was not a member of the National Council, and there-

upon I addressed to him thef ollowing letter: "NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1856.

"Hen. Esastus Egooks:
"I understand, from the statement made by Mr Ephraim R. Marsh, President of the Convention that minated Mr. Fillmore (which statement was published in The Erewing Post), and also from other persons members of that Convention, that two sets of c'egates from Louisiana presented themselves before your Convention for admission; that a Committee was appointed, who reported in favor of receiving the Cathelic delegation and of rejecting the Protestant deligation, and that you voted to confirm that report.

Mr. Marsh publicly stated the above in substance at a meeting in the Ninth or Sixteenth Ward in this city, which statement I read in The Evening Post; and having seen or heard of no contradiction of that statement. I have believed it to be true, and have re rested it in public speeches. Certainly, I would not misrepresent you, or any man, in any particular; and if you will trouble yourself to look at the article in The Post, above referred to, you will see that I was obliged to believe that you voted in the Convention,

and not Council, as above stated.

Respectfully years. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER.

After receiving this letter, Mr. Brooks charges me

with uttering something that " will travel a league while truth is putting on his boots." In sustaining this charge, Mr. Brooks ought to speak of the "Coc "vention that nominated Mr. Fillmore" rather than of the National Council that did not nominate anybody.

As to that part of my speech relating to Mr. Brooks's alleged adventure in the Catarangus Reservation, every person present knew that I gave it as a rumor, that ! should believe it until he "should deny it under his 'own signature," and I wonder now that he does not deny it "under his own signature" rather than through the columns of The Express newspaper. I must still continue to believe that the story about that adventure is founded on a fact "stranger than fiction."

Truly yours, CHAUNCEY SHAFFER.

New-York, Oct. 27, 1856.

IMPORTANT FROM THE POLICE COM-MISSIONERS.

To the Members of the Police Department of the City of New It is rumored that you will receive instructions to aid on the 4th of November next in the reflection of Fernando Wood to the office of Mayor. The unprecedented number of your force that have been on furlough for the last month, and that are now on furlough, and the known fact that their time has been employed in electioneering for Mr. Wood, and that they have been assessed, irrespective of party, to pay the election expenses of Mr. Wood eampaign, induces the pub fit illbe made to coerce ic to believe Laccurse. We consider it the Depart the Police Commission, to apour dutya prise you of our an equation relation to any member of the Department who, on the day of election, takes any measures to advance the interests of any CANDIDATE BEYOND DEPOSITING BIS BALLOT. This is justice to the public and justice to yourselves. The Department was never intended for a political organization. We have come to the conclusion, that the interests of our citizens require that such members of the Police Department should be removed; and, upon proof of the fact of their interference, they will be removed from the Department. The Mayor, although head of the Police Department, has no right or authority to detail or grant furlough to policemen for political purposes; and any PERMISSION or direction from the Mayor to a policeman, to violate the duties that pertain to his flice, will not be received as a DEFENSE to the charge of interpering in the plection. We wish you to understand that we will vigorously enforce the penalty

against whom the charge of interfernig in the election October 27, 1856. E.S. CAPRON. Commissioners

of dismissal upon any member of the Department

### THE CURFEW OF THE NORTH.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune Sin: Eight hundred years ago the free Sazon we brought into subjection to the treacherous and cruel Norman. The simple administration of laws at the popular assembly, presided over by the local magistrate, was transmuted into pleadings in an uncouth and foreign language, and the assizes of royal Justices in Eyre; the title to land was abrogated and the feudal tenure introduced, by which knight-service was made the condition of proprietorship to large estates, and all lesser interes's were converted into tenances at will. Finally, as a consummation of servitude, at the sound of the bell at sunset the peasantry, once manly Saxon freeholders, were bound to extinguish their fires, retaining only the privilege of reflecting in solitary dark-

ness upon their bondage.

It needs no prophet to foretell that the aristocracy of our Southern States, whose boast it is that they are descended from English Cavaliers, and who profess to hold in small account the domestic and manly virtues and religious principles which the Colonists of New-England derived from their Puritan ancestry, will be found to have inherited the arbitary spirit and disregard of public faith and private rights which roused the Commons of England to a bloody resistance in 1840.

Already we see that spirit exhibited in the course of proceedings adopted to obtain unhallowed power, commercing in the breach of honorary obligation, and ending in acts of violence and oppression.

It will of course be understood that in speaking thus we include only the politicians who have taken upon them to represent public opinion and direct public measures at the South. But so far as respects the safety and tranquillity of the country, it is the same thing as if there was no other class. If the voice of the people is suppressed and these self-nominated dictators are alone to be heard, we have already a practical illustration of misrule foreshadowing what would follow from the ascendancy of such men in our Federal Government. Even now the presumption of citizens of the Free States in the assertion of their right to liberty of opinion and the expression of that opinion in their rulers is denounced as insurrec he choice of strong arm of power, is held to be a sufficient ground for the subversion of the Government itself, by which is clearly intended that anarchy is preferable to the restraint of law, on the principle that in the former men of violence would be sure to gain ascendancy ove peaceful citizens, who have their own affairs to attend to, and have neither time nor inclination to contend for

Akin to the spirit that by threats would coerce the free opinions of the people of the North is the resort to all the low arts by which the expression of popular feeling may be suppressed.

The developments in the late Pennsylvania election is startling, and yet might have been expected; and we may be prepared for a reiteration of the same iniquities in November-perhaps an increase, as the necessity may be found greater. While the Democratic pro cession was passing through the streets of this city, a few days since, I could not but think how significant the exultation of that ignorant multitude was of the ferecious triumphs which would be displayed if ever the false Democracy of the North should succeed in throwing the whole power of the country into the

hands of the Southern oligarchs. It is melanchely to think that every individual in that multitude, ignorant and deprayed though he may be foreign perhaps in his birth, and utterly unacquainted with the principles upon which the welfare of the country depends, and hostile it may be to those principles, if he does understand them, is equal in the power which he may exercise by his vote to the most intelli-

gent and upright man in the community. Of this, indeed, it is useless to complain. We enjoy our freedom with the contingency of its loss by the acts of a numerical majority. It behooves all men, therefore, who have a regard to the common good, to look carefully at the influences which may pervert the pepular mind: and this, I think, can only be done by guarding against the corruption of individual character. A man who has nothing but political business to attend tc-I mean the management of elections-ought to be shunned by all honest men. If it were possible, he should have the mark of Cain put upon him, that he might be known as a plotter against the welfare of his

It is a lesson to be deduced from these principles that nothing in public affairs can be a matter of indifference. To say that you have nothing to do with polities, if by that you mean that you don't vote ner express an opinion upon public affairs. is it not saying that you do not discharge the duty devolving upon you as a citizen? In a crisis like that which is now pending, to be indifent is a token that the worst tyranny would be submitted to rather than be at the trouble of resistance. We have a lesson that all men who feel that a citizen has a duty to perform as such, should perform it with conscientious rectitude, and should not be deterred therefrom by any mere private pecuniary motive or selfish indulgence of a love of case and disinclination to incur trouble. The elements of corruption are so largely intermingled with public affairs that it imperatively demands the concurring action of all honest men.

A considerable number of our entraces have seemed of feel an apprehension that the prosperity of the right lands.

Accounterable number of our entraces have seemed to feel an apprehension that the prosperity of the right lands.

Resident The in demonstraint this currant, and holding up to public colours it suthers and abottors. The Southers Arguerated its authors and abottors. The Southers Arguerated its authors and abottors.

North would be impaired by the hostility and possible secession of Southern States if we did not give up all contest with them. Their course of action would involve the sacrifice of the right to share in the government, for the sake of retaining the profit which we are supposed to derive from the Southern trade. To the Northern Democrats I am not charitable enough to allow even this poor excuse. The prevailing motive with them is the share of the spoils which they may obtain by the ascendency of their party. They are the jackals who will have something which their Southern lords will magnanimously leave to their ser-

vile followers. And who will doubt that, if all the wealth and power of this great country were at stake, if disaster and ruin would be the inevitable consequence of the ascen dency of Southern policy, and that policy should be sastained by the Democratic party, they would not hesitate for the sake of the petty perquisites which they would earn, to prefer the success of the party to the safety of the country? This is in fact what they are doing, and it is certain that the men who no w sustain the fraudulent attempt to convert Kansas into a Slave State will as readily, if their party should succeed, go for the establishment of all the residue of our territory into Slave States, the a imission of Nicar agus with Slavery, the dismemberment of Mexico, and war with Spain to get possession of Cuba, all for the unrighteous purpose of subjecting the Free States of the North to the slave power.

Who car contemplate even the possible success of such a party without shrinking back at the portentions

results which soon would follow? It may well be doubted if our country would survive single Administration under such auspices; or if yet the form of our Government should remain, our national character would be dishonored before the world, and what of integrity might be extant in the character of the people, would be trampled under foot by a lawless

But let us not dwell upon such scenes. Let us still hope that this great country, the marvel of modern civilization, and the hope of an admiring world, is not, in the very zenith of its glory, to sink into the shades of departed empires-that, in the language of prophetic imagery, "its sun is not to go down while it is

There is a class of men to whom this admenition may not appeal in vain, and it was to them that I referred in speaking of the public duty of citizens. Some of them may have ranged themselves with the Demceratic party; the larger number have assumed what hey call a conservative position, and are for maintaining a sort of neutrality between the North and the

The controlling motive has undoubtedly been the fear of some great outbreak by Southern politicians. The terror of disupion has alarmed them. Yet it cannot now escape the observation of any candid man who has heretofore supported Mr Fillmore for President, that the mediation has failed—that it is utterly rejected at the South, and that all the effect it has had at th North is to take from the strength of the party that alone can oppose a barrier to the triumph of a shame less Democracy. In an issue between the two antagonisms it ought not to be doubtful where any honest man in the Free States ought to be found. I have supposed there might be many in the American party who have heretofore seriously believed in the possible ity of uniting moderate men both North and South on their candidate. But the time has come when this delusion ought to be dissipated. If, however, the aim of the leaders of that party is not so much the integrity of the Union as some advantage which they may personally derive from the organization, they will have the

part of the Girondists to enact.

The Democracy have made some account of these would-be conservatives; have flattered them with the idea that their success was possible, and these have neutralized all the available force they possessed, which was making common cause with the Republicans. But when once, by such negative aid, the success of the Democracy should be accomplished (if such should be the result), these Union-loving men who thought themselves so high in favor with the Democracy will be rudely thrust aside, and the toesin of the conservatives will speedily be sounded by the Jacobin Demo crats. Then will they have occasion bitterly to regret that they were cajoled into inaction when their whole strength should have been laid out in the support of the defenders of Law and Order.

#### October, 22, 1856. THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The Associated Press of this city, acting in concer with all the leading journals of the Union, have made arrangements which will, we hope, enable the Press of this city and the whole courtry, to publish the result of the approaching Presidential Election on the morning of the 5th of November. Very extensive preparations have been made throughout this State, and we hope to receive through the aid of special expresses in every county, full returns from the entire State, in from five to eight hours after the closing of the polls on the

Ith of November. We are gratified to be able to state that James Eddy, esq., General Superintendent of the American Telegraph Company's extensive range of telegraph ines in New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massa chusetts, New-Hampshire and Maine, has signified to us his determination to have the offices on his line held open all night on the 4th of November, for the accom-

nodation of the press and the public. John Kendall, esq., General Superintendant of the New-York and New-Orleans seaboard line; J. D. Reid, esq., Superintendent of the New-York and Buffalo lizes; A. Stager, esq., General Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph lines; Dr. Green, President of the Louisville and New-Orleans line; and L. G. Tillotson, esq., Superintendent of the Eric Rail-road Telegraph line, have also signified in the kindest manner their disposition to cooperate heartily with the Press in carrying into effect the necessary arrange ments to secure the returns at the earliest practicable noment on the night following the day of election We presume that the managers of other telegraph lines, throughout the country, will do all in their power to facilitate the arrangements of the Press, and weather should prove favorable, we have no doubt but that we shall witness, on the morning of the fifth of November, striking evidence of the vast extent and wenderful power of the telegraph lines of the United

We trust that the Inspectors everywhere (as the are bound by law to do in this State) will count the Presidential Electoral vote first; and editors, reporters politicians, and telegraphers should not attempt ansmit over the wires any other vote on the night o the election.

Editors in this and other States will greatly prom the object in view by publishing a suitable editorial notice every day until the 4th of November.

## THE FREMONT POLE IN PORTSMOUTH

The Norfolk Argus of the Ed contains an account of a grand demonstration on the Thesday evening previous, in honor of the recent Democratic victories. The banner used on the occasion was inscribed "The Sovereignty of the States—"Buck and Breck." The following resolutions were adopted.

athers of Pertamouth, with music and appliance, I Knew Nothings, that this winked act, as having be-Southern community, calls for our utter reprobabi-tive us to a firmer support than ever of the Cons-the lows of the late. cases of the land. Itselfer the influence of the brandy buttle, influenced. That neither the influence of the brandy buttle, influence in pullation by The Norfolk discretions, are a deal cast of flection on the Buckman pole, as admitted by Triak Hereidel. Is any exame for this culpable and cruming the influence of the contrary, they add to its law lessness and in priety.

propriety.

Endered. That the course of the authorities of Portsmouth vincinating the hence of their town, by prompt proceedings the ren oval of this indimity, in spite of the atruments of it.

Story Notice Physics for the derivation of the turbule.

has done only what it became an independent journal to do, and we feel mortified and surprised that any paper in Virgula should have lent its columns to the defense, or even apology, for such a foul and treasunable wrong. In justice to the gallani Democracy of Portamonth—in justice to every loyal and tructione of that town, the cully party should have been put upon them; and this duty The Southern Argus beariestly performed.

Several speeches were inade equally as sensible as the resolutions. But at half past 11 o clock the wicked the resolutions. But at half past 11 o clock the wicked

Krow-Nothings were out and around with dark lan

Now that we have recorded the pleasant incidents "Now that we have recorded the pleasant incudents of the evening, we regret, for the last same of our city to have to record, as among the events of the day, the disgraceful conduct of a Know-Nothing procession. Among the acts of rowdyism we would meation that an attempt was made to set on fire the patrictle banner suspended from The News office. This not succeeding, it was riddled with holes by pelling with brickbats. They insulted the gentleman in charge of the Democratic torches, burning his hat and tarring his coat; and to can the climax, when passing charge of the Democratic torches, burning his had and tarring his coat; and to cap the climax, when passing the Bell Church, in which Mr. Aylest was speaking to the Democracy, they threw a volley of bais, &c., at that sacred edifice, one brick going through a window of the gallery in which the ladies were sitting, striking a gettleman on the shoulder. We refrain from further comment, believing the respectable men of the city, without regard to party, will call on the authorities to investigate the affair.

The Southern (Norfolk) Argus of the 24th contains the proceedings of the Democratic Association in regard to that pole. The substance of them is that the Know Nothings connived "at the continuance of said pole" and that the Mayor and Common Council acted "nobly" and decisively in cutting down the pole aforewaid.

#### STRIKE OF THE SKIRT-WEAVERS.

The journeymen skirt-weavers in this city, to the number of two hundred men, met last evening at Milleman's Hall, in Seventh avenue, Mr. JAMES SHARKEY, President of the Association, presided, and T. Smith officiated as Secretary. It was stated that nearly one hundred men in the employment of Messrs. Bates & France struck, three weeks ago, to prevent a reduction of their wages. They state that they were employed from fourteen to fifteen hours a day, weav-

reduction of their wages. They state that they were employed from fourteen to tifteen hours a day, weaving Summer skirts at \$2.25 a dozen. Half a dozen was a good day s work, and their wages through the year would not average over \$5 a week. Each dozen skirts require 2d yards of cloth a yard and a quarter wide. The majority of the workmen in the employ of the above firm had been put to work on Winter skirts, at satisfactory wages; a few, however, who were still at work on Summer skirts, were told that their employers would only pay \$2 a dozen for this kind of work during the Winter. Incensed at what they regarded a great injustice, the whole of the workmen in the employ of Bates & France left the tactory, determined to do no more work for them until they would agree to pay the old prices to all of their hands, upon all kinds of work.

Mr. George Sherwin, one of the workmen, thus described the mode of doing business in this factory: We struck because our employers attempted to make a reduction of 121 per cent upon our pitiful earnings. Although this was tried on a few merely, if it had succeeded it would have soon been extended to all. This firm is notoriously mean, as 1 will show. During seventeen weeks in the year they deduct from each man's pay 10 cents a week for fuel to warm the factory. Next they deduct 25 cents a week for loom hire. From the poor females who labor twelve or fourteen hours a day at the spinning wheel for 25 cents, they deduct two cents a week for wheel rent, and then rob them fauther by giving them 96 cents instead of 100 cents for a dollar. In addition to these extortions, they do not pay the wages when they are due—sometimes letting them go unpaid for two months or more. They have not paid half their workmen, and there is a sill a balance of between \$200 and \$300 due to us from them. Instead of a weaver taking home his \$5 or \$6 on Saturday night, he gets \$2 or \$3 on account, and the balance when he can. Such is a picture of our miserable life. Yet our employers keep good company, fare su

Another workman, FRANCIS MORROUGH, who does Another workman, Francis Morrough, who does not work in the factory, but keeps his looms at home, stated that this firm was the first to pay spinning girls at all; they were formerly paid by the weavers. Then, as out-of-door weavers had to pay for the use of their looms, their rent, their twine, and for fuel to keep them warm, he did not see why factory weavers should not be taxed for these things also—else one would have to work at a great disadvantage. Mr. Morrough was not popular, and his remarks received but little sympathy.

A great deal of stormy discussion was had about a A great deal of stormy discussion was had about a motion by Mr. Morknovon to appoint three men a Committee to make an amicable arrangement with the employers. The majority—which we were informed constituted the employed portion of the meeting—would not listen to it, but scouted it down. Mr. M. said that it was the only rational mode of procedure. At the present appearance of things, the strikers would find their places filled by others in a few days, unless they adopted some such plan. He said men must cut, and their families needed food. Holding out for three or four weeks longer from work, with nothing in the cupboard, was easy in theory but difficult in practice. His remarks were concurred in by a number of elderly men; but the Secretary interposed. He could not stand any such motion at all. The employers had holisted the blood-red pirate s flag—they had declared war to the knife—from them, therefore, should come the white flag of truce. He was in favor of breaking down the employers, trampling on their necks, humbling them, degrading and crushing them out, until they were forced to work at the loom with their injured fellows once more. He would do no them out, until they were forced to work at the loom with their injured fellows once more. He would do no more work at the loom for less than the price asked for—and he moved as a substitute for Mr. Morrough's motion that the weavers inform their employers that they were ready to go to work at any time for the prices which prevailed during the past year. This was adopted with much applause. The meeting was still in progress when our reporter left, at 11 p. m.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD REPUBLICANS .- The Re publicans of this Ward were out in full strength last night at their ranche, in Forty-second street, near Broadway. They were addressed at some length by Dr. John Ives, and the Hon. Abram Wakeman, in support of the value and the dignity of labor. Mr. Wakeman said that he was opposed to the monopoly of corporate bodies over the free soil of the great West, and that the earth, like the air we breathe, is the Lord's, and is the heritage of the man who by his labor cultivates it to the glory of the great creaton. He urged upon the working men the impertance of indicating at the ensuing election their sense of justice and right, by easting their votes in favor of Freedom of speech, Free Labor and Fremont. The Hon. W. R. Beebe also delivered an appropriate and eloquent appeal in favor of the principles for which the Fathers of this great Republic fought and won. The meeting was most enthusiastic, and the crowded house showed that the working men of the Twenty-second Ward have a sense of, and due regard for, what Republicanism claims as the rights of the People.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS TO CHARITY .-A few years ago a gentleman who had made a fortune at the South and retired to the quiet of private life at Nyack, one of our lovely Hudson River villages, had his sympathies enlisted by reading some of the accounts of misery in the Five Points of New-York, and the labors of Mr. Pease as a missionary, came to visit the House of Industry established there, and was so well satisfied that he left his check for \$100. Subsequently he made a donation of \$2,000 to the House, out of his abundance; and now we are informed that, by his will, he has left the munificent sum of \$20,000 o the Institution, and \$5,000 for the personal benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Pease.

We suppose this bequest will pay off the debt upon he new building of the House of Industry, and thus eaving the Institution free of debt and free of rent, it will be much better able to obtain a fair support, and be of greater usefulness.

Negro Insurrection in Arkansas.—We learn from the Memphis papers that there is great excitement in Union County, Arkansas, on account of the discovery of a plot among the negroes to rise in rebellion on the 15th of this month. Fortunately the plot was discovered in time to prevent one of the most bloody massacres in the whole annals of insurrection. The plot was very extensive, and the negroes who were taken up and made to contess implicated others twenty miles off. Some of the negroes say the rising was to take place the day of the Presidential election. The men all being from home on that day, the plot was to murder the women and children first, and then attack the utermed men at the polls. Several white men have been implicated, and notified to leave the county in a given time or be hung. The letter states that on the been implicated, and notined to leave the county in a given time or be hung. The letter states that on the Colorado the excitement is lotense, and that several negroes have been hung. The plot seems to have been very extensive, reaching as far as Texas.

# GOD AGAINST SLAVERY.

# THE SCRIPTURE ARGUMENT ON THE CRIME.

## A SERMON:

Delivered at the Clurch of the Puritans on Sunday Evening, Oct. 96, 1866.

BY THE REV. GEORGE B. (HEEVER, D. D.

The people of the land have used oppression, and exercised robbery, and have vexed the poor and needy yea, they have oppressed the strategy wrongfully. And I sought for a man among them that should make up the hadge, and stand in the ray before me for the lard, that I should not destroy it, but I found none. Therefore have I poured out mine indig atom upon them; I have commend them with the fire of my wrath, their can may have I recompensed upon their heads, saith the Lord God "—Exchiel 22: 23, 36, 31.

This passage was written with reference to precisely the same generation and precisely the same iniquity, as the tremendous passage in the prophesy of Jeremi from which our last Sabbath evening's text was taken

To those who have not examined the subject, it may seem strange that not the sin of Id sletry, but the sin of Slavery, the violation of the law of Freedom, should have been marked of God as the one decisive act of wickedness that filled up the measure of the Jewish niquities, and brought down the wrath of God upon them without remedy or repeal. But the wonder ceases when the nature of the crime is taken into consideration. Being a crime concected and determined by princes, priests and people, together with the king, & was really making the whole nation a nation of meastealers; and man-stealing was a crime whose penalty was death; so that the adopting of it by the Government and the people was an enshrining of the iniquity in public, and glaring defisnce of God's authority, is the form of their State policy. They thought themselves secure against punishment, as a corporation of usurjets, under guit which they could not have committed as individuals, without exposure to the penalty of death. But the sword of God came down upon them in the very wilds at this acquiting rights a way. them in the very midst of this appaling crime, as swift, almost, as the lightning.

them in the very midst of this appaling crime, as swift, almost, as the lightning.

They were deliberately inaugurating an iniquity as their chosen state policy, which they knew would increase in a numerical satio trom generation to generation. If it could have been restricted to the first persons stolen and deprived of their liberty, the iniquity would have been comparatively small. But for every two immortal beings forced into this chattelism, there would be five others stolen and forced, in like manner, by the next generation; the guilt of oppression on the one side, and the sufferance of cruelty on the other, enlarging as it ran on into posterity. Now, to set agoing such a system of injustice, which was to branch out like the herediary perdition from the depraved head of a race, it creasing as the Amezon; to set a contral spring of thousand other springs of demession and State tyranny, coiled and colling on, in geometrical progression; and a central fountain of thousand other fountains of inhumanity and misery: and to do this is opposition to the light of freedom and religion, and of laws in protection of liberty, gives from God, and maintained by Him for a thousand years, was so extreme and aggravated a pitch of wickednees that it is not wonderful that God put an instant stop to it, by wiping Jeruselem and Juden of its inhabitants, as a man wipeth a dish and turneth it upside down.

The evil of sufth a crime was the greater, because, while it is enlarging every year, both in guilt and hopelessness, it seems less their in intensity as it passes down into posterity. The sons of the first men-sit alers would, with comparatively easy consciences, take the children of those whom their perpents had stolen, and claim them as their property, being slaves born. But, in fact, we find that the guilt is doubted; because, while it is enlarging them as slaves. The stealing and enslaving of the parents could create no claim upon the children as property. For troduce any mitigation or extenution of the sin of stealing the

nor could the progress of whole ages administrative change its character.

In purruing our demonstration of the sinfulness of Slavery, and consequently the guilt of its extension, we come next to the laws against man stealing, many reling, using mon as servants without wages, and bringing them into bondage against their will. Slavery is forbinden of God, and condemned as sinful by every one of them. He that stealers a Man and Selleth Him, or if he by found in his hand, he shall surely are for to death. God be praised for this law! It strikes through and through the vitals of this sin.

of this sin.

Mat stonling and man selling are almost the sole origin of Siavery; and both in the Old and New Tes-tan, at these things are condemned as sin—a sin worthy of death. But, if neither stealing a man and selling of death. But, if neither stealing a man and selling aim, nor holding him, nor conveying him in any way to another, could make him the property of another, neither could the buying or a man so stolon take owny his right of property in himself, or convey it to another. The sum of \$50,000 might be paid for a man offered to you by a sinvetrader, but you would have no more right of property in him after you had paid that sum than before, or than if you had paid but one arthing. The common law lays down this principle, even in regard to a horse, which, if it be stolen and sold forty times over, neither the selling, any more than the stealing, can take away the right of the right-tall owner, but whenever and wherever he appears be one claim his proceety. Now a stolen man may have tall owner; but whenever and wherever he appears becan claim his property. Now a stolen man may have been passed through five hundred hands, and the five hundred and ninety-nine put together; but the last purchaser has no more rightful claim over him, no more right of property in hun than the first stealer. And it he purchased him with the knowledge of his being originally stolen, he is himself also a thief, a conspirator, a pirate—on the principles of can men law and righteourness. And if he had not that knowledge, but made the purchase ignorant of the original stoff, his ignorance cannot change right into wrong carnot take away the man's indefeasable and inalizable right of ownership over himself. The price of a world might have been paid for him, but he is still his own. When Joseph was soid by the Ishmaelites into Egypt, the purchase of him by Potiphar did not take away, or diminich one tota his indestructible right of freedem in himself. Not the wealth of all Egypt could have given ary purchaser the least right of property in him.

ty in him. He that stealeth and selleth, or if he be found in his hancs—stending, keeping, trading—all forbidden on pain of death. It is imporsible by transmission to convert this crime into an innocent transaction. No man can innocently buy a fellow man as property, or acquire any right of property in him, though he should give for him the cost of the whole solar system, if that could be weighed in God's balances and put into his hancs.

Now the main origin of all the slavery on our globe hes been violence and theft. An unrighteeus, predatory war is theft; such wars as the barbarous trices in Africa Wage sgainst each other, and then sell their captives, are thert. A man violently taken from his family and thrust into bondage by such violence is a stoice man, no matter whether ten men did the deed or ten thouno matter whether ten men did the deed or ten thousand. But the captives of the African race, the crigin
of the body of siaves in this country, were
brought in as the prey of kiensppers, slavetracers, the most abandoned, degraded, infernal
miscreants on the face of the earth, hovering on the
coast, stealing up the creeks and rivers, prowling about
the unguarded hamlets, and like vultures, grasping
their victims in their taloos, or with stratagems and
lures, bribing others to entrap them. The slave-ships,
and the slave-pens, have been crowded, and are still,
for still the accursed traffic rages, with such outraged
and down-trouden human beings, bought and soid, and
the slave property, so called, on this whole continent is and down-trougen man design, and the slave property, so called, on this whole continent is the result of thoody violence and theft. So that, though you may talk as much as you please of your slaves as being inherited, or as having been the property of your father, or grandfather, or great-grandfather, but every ircrosse from every ship's cargo ever landed on our shores from the lauest importation in this consention. increase from every ship's cargo ever landed on our shores from the latest importation in this generation, back to the landing and enslavement of the very dust geng, is piracy; and all the increase by natural propagation is the result of it, and the rare is a stolen race. The quantity of crime, the taint of theft, the essential element of man-stealing, is in the very tide by which you claim any creature of that race as property. It is a brand that no at can efface, no file of sophistry can rap it out, no machinery of law can erase it. The brand of ign miny which you put upon the slave when you call him a chattel, and treat him as such, is the brand burned deeper in your bargain, in your complicity with robbery, in the immorality of your legal title, than in his soul, and generation after generation cannot cover it up, cannot eliminate it, cannot so vulcannot cover it up, cannot eliminate it, cannot so vul-canize it, but that the fires of the last day itself will only bring out more clearly its essence of oppression

But we must apply the argument still more directly and definitely to the children of the slaves, and the title of the slaves war, so called to the children born on his estate, under his jurisdiction. Suppose, then, that the stolen slave has children born to him while that the stolen slave has children born to him while uncer the compulsory dominion and concrebip, so called, of his master. Do those children being by right to the master? Has he any better title to them than to the rifether, whom he bought knowing him to have been etcien? Whose property are they? Did